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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/743,218	12/22/2003	Timothy J. Dupuis	SIL.P0069	7652
30163	7590	12/15/2006		EXAMINER
JOHNSON & ASSOCIATES PO BOX 90698 AUSTIN, TX 78709-0698				NGUYEN, DUC M
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/743,218	DUPUIS, TIMOTHY J.
	Examiner Duc M. Nguyen	Art Unit 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's response filed on 10/5/06. Claims 1-47 are now pending in the present application. **This action is made final.**

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by **Bell** (US 5,642,075) in view of **Blake** (US 6,847,904).

Regarding claim 1, **Bell** discloses an RF apparatus formed using an integrated circuit (see col. 2, lines 23-37), comprising

- an amplifier circuitry formed using the integrated circuit (see Fig. 1 and col. 2, lines 23-37) and
- circuitry for generating a power ramp profile to control the output power of the RF power amplifier (see Fig. 1, wherein the ramp generator would read on the ramp profile).

Although **Bell** does not specifically disclose the amplifier is the power amplifier, one skilled in the art would recognize that an power amplifier would work equally well with

Bell's teaching. Therefore, the claimed limitation regarding the power amplifier is made obvious by Bell.

As to the newly added limitation regarding a digital interface for providing an interface between the power amplifier circuit and an external controller, it is noted that the logical circuits in Figs. 6A, 6B of Bell are digital interfaces (see Figs. 6A, 6B), and that the Vref as shown in Fig. 1 of Bell for controlling the gain of the amplifier would obviously be an external controller in the similar way as disclosed by **Blake** (see Fig. 1 and col. 6, lines 20-24). Therefore, the claimed limitation regarding the newly added limitation is made obvious by Bell, in view of Blake.

Regarding claim 2, it is clear that logical circuits in Figs. 6A, 6B of Bell are digital interfaces (see Figs. 6A, 6B). Further, Bell as modified would disclose an external controller as claimed (see Blake, col. 6, lines 20-24).

Regarding claim 3, it is clear that the digital interface would inherently comprise serial interfaces (see also Blake, Abstract).

Regarding claim 16, Bell discloses a digital to analog converter circuit (17) formed using the integrated circuit for generating a power control signal based on generated ramp profiles (see Fig. 1, ref. 17).

4. Claims 1-14, 16-27, 38-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by **Lee** (US 2003/0152056) in view of **Lin** (US 2004/0038701) and **Blake** (US 6,847,904).

Regarding claim 1, **Lee** discloses an RF apparatus formed using an integrated circuit (see Fig. 3B), comprising

- an power amplifier circuitry formed using the integrated circuit (see [0045] regarding "on-chip" limitation which implies an integrated circuit as well) and
- circuitry for generating a power control signal to control the output power of the RF power amplifier (see [0049]).

Although Lee is silent on a ramp profile, it is clear that the power control signal in Lee would obviously be based on a ramp profile as disclosed by Lin (see [0004], 0005). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the above teaching Lin to Lee for providing a ramp profile as, so that power control based on a ramp profile according to a transmission condition could be selected for controlling amplifier gain, for further improving the performance of the AGC.

As to the newly added limitation regarding a digital interface for providing an interface between the power amplifier circuit and an external controller, it is noted that Lee in view of Lin would teach an external controller for the power amplifier. Here, although Lee as modified fails to disclose a digital interface for the power amplifier circuit, it is noted that using such a digital interface for controlling the gain of an amplifier is known in the art as disclosed by **Blake** (see Fig. 1 and Abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the above teaching Blake to Lee for providing a digital interface to the

amplifier as well, for minimizing pin count of the amplifier IC package (see Blake, col. 5, lines 55-60).

Regarding claims 2-3, it is clear that Lee as modified would disclose the digital interface comprises an external controller as claimed (see Blake, Fig. 1 and col. 6, lines 20-24).

Regarding claims 4-6, since Lin discloses a ramp profile for temperature gain control (see [0004]), this would implicitly require a temperature sensor for measurement. Therefore, Lin would disclose one or more sensor and one or more ramp profile based on information from the sensor. Since controlling amplifier based on temperature information is well known in the art, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the above teaching Lin to Lee for providing a temperature sensor and a ramp profile based on temperature information as claimed, for stabilizing the gain control caused by temperature changes.

Regarding claim 7, since Lin also discloses a ramp profile for battery voltage (see [0004]), it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to further incorporate the above teaching Lin to Lee for providing a voltage sensor and a ramp profile based on voltage information as claimed, for stabilizing the gain control caused by voltage level changes.

Regarding claim 8, since using an external control signal for controlling amplifier based on transmission mode (analog mode or digital mode) is known in the art (Official Notice), and since Lin also discloses a plurality of stored ramp profiles for selecting a ramp profile based on transmission conditions such as temperature, voltage of a

battery, and transmission frequency (see [0004]), it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify Lin and Lee for providing an external control signal to control the amplifier based on transmission mode or transmission frequency (i.e, transmission frequency for analog mode and transmission frequency for digital mode are different), and in combination with information from one or more sensors as well, for further improving the performance of the AGC.

Regarding claims 9-10, since Lin also discloses a processor (see Fig. 1 or 3), which may be a DSP (see [0006]) for controlling amplifier gain, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to further incorporate the above teaching Lin to Lee for providing a DSP to control the amplifier gain as well, so that a plurality of ram profiles could be generated by the DSP for controlling amplifier gain, for further improving the performance of the AGC. By doing so, the DSP in view of Lee would be formed using the integrated circuit.

Regarding claims 11-12, the external control signal is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 13, it is clear that Lee in view of Lin would teach a serial interface using the integrated circuit for downloading ramp profiles (see Lin, [0018]) onto the integrated circuit (see Lee, Fig. 3A, [0053]).

Regarding claim 14, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that the timing control unit 506 in Fig. 5 of Lee would provide a clock signal for the DSP in order to synchronize operations of the DSP and other I/O interfaces.

Regarding claim 16, Lin discloses a DAC as claimed (see Fig. 1, ref. 114)

Regarding claim 17, it is clear that Lee in view of Lin would teach the RF apparatus comprises memory formed using the integrated circuit, wherein the memory stores a plurality of ramp profiles for controlling the output power of the power amplifier.

Regarding claim 18, Lin discloses a plurality of stored ramp profiles and a selection as claimed (see [0018]).

Regarding claim 19, the received power control signal is interpreted as an external control signal and is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 8 above.

Regarding claims 20-22, the claims are rejected the same reason as set forth in claims 4-6 above.

Regarding claim 23, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 24, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 18 above.

Regarding claim 25, Lin discloses a DAC as claimed (see Fig. 1, ref. 114).

Regarding claims 26-27, the DSP is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claims 9-10 above.

Regarding claim 38, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 1 above, wherein the "on-chip" amplifier would read on the "first integrated circuit", the "WLAN transceiving integrated circuit" for controlling amplifier power would read on the "second integrated circuit" (see [045], [0049]).

Regarding claims 39-40, the claims are rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 38 above. In addition, since the use of either GaAs substrate or silicon substrate for amplifiers is well known in the art, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify Lee for providing substrates as claimed, for utilizing advantages of each substrate such as cost and/or performance quality.

Regarding claim 41, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 38 above. In addition, it would have been obvious to use a printed circuit board as claimed, for utilizing advantages of the printed circuit board such as easy interface connection.

Regarding claim 42, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 38 above. In addition, it would have been obvious to use a substrate as claimed, for utilizing advantages of the substrate such as low power dissipation.

As to claims 43-47, Lin would disclose sensors, DSP, ram profiles and DAC for the same reason as set forth in claims 4-8, 16 above (see also Fig. 1 and [0018]).

5. Claims **15, 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Lee in view of Lin and Blake, and further in view of Yu et al (US 5,365,190).

As to claims 15, 28, the claims are rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 14 above. However, Lee fails to disclose the clock signal is generated by dividing the RF input signal. However, Yu discloses an RF device wherein the clock signal is generated by dividing the RF input signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Yu's teaching to Lee, to generate the clock signal by dividing the RF input signal as well, for cost saving.

6. Claims 29-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Lee in view of **Lin** and **Blake**, and further in view of **Gunzelmann et al** (US 2004/0097250).

As to claim 29, the claim is rejected the same reason as set forth in claim 18 above. In addition, since Lee discloses a baseband section (see Fig. 4A), Lin discloses a DSP for controlling amplifier power, and since utilizing a DSP at a baseband controller to control power of the amplifier is known in the art as disclosed by Gunzelmann (see Fig. 1 and [0043], [0068]), it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use Gunzelmann's teaching to integrate the DSP in Lin at the baseband section in Lee as well, so that the digital characteristics of the DSP circuit and the baseband section circuit can be efficiently formed in a single integrated circuit, for cost and size reduction.

As to claims 30-31, Gunzelmann discloses the digital interface comprises serial interfaces as claimed (see [0061]-[0063]).

As to claims 32-37, Lin would disclose sensors, DSP, ram profiles and DAC for the same reason as set forth in claims 4-8, 16 above (see also Fig. 1 and [0018]).

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-47 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. **Any response to this final action should be mailed to:**

Box A.F.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

(571) 273-8300 (for **formal** communications intended for entry)

(571)-273-7893 (for informal or **draft** communications).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Customer Service Window,  
Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or communications from the examiner  
should be directed to Duc M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7893,  
Monday-Thursday (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

Or to Matthew Anderson (Supervisor) whose telephone number is (571) 272-  
4177.

Duc M. Nguyen, P.E.

Dec 18, 2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Duc M. Nguyen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Duc" and "M." being more stylized and "Nguyen" being more clearly legible.